

Negro Group Changes Park Dedication Date To June 4

Work Of Regrassing Football Practice Field Is Finished By Acme Club Today; Other Beautification Projects Near End

In order to draw a larger crowd at its dedication of the park on Church street, the Citizen's club, a negro group formed for community work, changed the date of the ceremony from May 30 to June 4 the first Sunday of the month. completed in the next few days.

The program for the dedication, which will be announced in full later this week, will begin at 5 o'clock in the afternoon. Several talks and musical numbers will be arranged.

Officials of the Citizen's club reported much progress with the woman's auxiliary which they organized to aid them in carrying on their program of beautification work, a part of the Acme club's general plan to beautify the city. They expect to enroll 100 women in this subsidiary group. Sixty members already have joined.

The regrassing of the football practice field at the East Clinton street grammar school was brought to a close today. To speed the work, R. F. C. employees were moved from the parking spaces along the city streets and combined with additional men assigned to the school work.

The county board of commissioners lent the Acme club a plow with which to break up the hardened grid field, and also installed a temporary pipeline so that the grass sprigs can be watered until they sprout.

The work was started Monday. By next Fall, it is thought, the field will be covered with a sod thick enough to prevent injury to players.

Improvements in East Huntsville are reported to have reached the stage at which the work can be halted until next Fall, at which time shrubbery will be planted. The triangle at Pratt avenue and Holmes street has been cleared of unsuitable shrubs and decorated with three flower beds. That at the intersection of White and Walker streets and Pratt avenue has been leveled and regrassed.

The parking strips along Pratt avenue and Randolph streets also are being leveled and replanted in grass, where necessary. This phase of the beautification will be

Negro Park Will Be Dedicated On Sunday

A park on Church street, developed by some of the leading negro residents of Huntsville, will be dedicated next Sunday afternoon and a program appropriate to the occasion is being prepared. Mayor Aleck McAllister and other prominent citizens have been invited to deliver addresses.

Creation of the park is a part of the city beautification scheme that has taken hold in Huntsville and resulted in the creation of a number of beauty spots. The movement was inaugurated by the Acme club several weeks ago.

Birmingham Ala. News
June 1, 1933

73,248 AT PLAYGROUNDS

Park Board Reports On Attendance During Last Week

Birmingham playgrounds had an attendance of 73,248 last week, according to a report at the Park Board offices Tuesday. The city's white playgrounds had 44,873 and the Negro playgrounds, 28,375. The largest attendance was reported by North Birmingham Park, which had 5,635. Pratt City took second place with 3,645 and Fairfield was third with 3,435. The report showed an attendance of 9,957 at the six white community centers operated week nights and the eight Negro community centers had 2,297.

76,792 AT PARKS

North Birmingham Leads In Attendance For City Playgrounds

Birmingham playgrounds had an attendance of 76,792 last week, according to a report at the Park Board offices Tuesday. White playgrounds showed an attendance of 46,540, and Negro playgrounds had 30,252. North Birmingham Park took first place for the week with an attendance of 6,725. Jordan Park was second with 5,405, and Ensley Park was third with 4,400. There was an attendance of 9,416 at the white community centers operated by the board week nights, and 2,792 at the Negro community centers.

Winter playgrounds. Basket ball leagues will be organized later and dramatics will be started in October.

White playgrounds will be at Wahouma, Willow Wood, Avondale Park, East Lake, 365 Park, Woodward, North Birmingham, Stockham, McLendon, Harrison, Jordan, Ensley, Central Park, Pratt City, Wylam, Woodrow Wilson, Ensley Highlands, Norwood, Underwood and Gate City Park.

PLAYGROUNDS FOR WINTER NOW OPEN

Parks To Operate On Special Schedule Until School Terms Are Started

Winter playgrounds were opened by the Park Board Monday following the close of the Summer playgrounds Saturday. It is planned to operate 20 white and 12 Negro playgrounds all Winter, or as long as workers are available from the Welfare Department.

All of the community centers which have been operated during the Summer will continue this Winter, it was announced. The list includes five white and eight Negro community centers.

Winter playgrounds will open at 2 p.m. and remain open until 6 p.m. the next two weeks. When the city schools open, it was announced, the playgrounds will open at 3 p.m. and remain open till 6 p.m. Some of the community centers will open at 6 and others at 7 p.m. and all continue open until 10:30.

A staff of 16 men and 16 women leaders will be in charge at the Winter playgrounds. The community center will operate with their present staffs, it was announced. The staff of 20 paid leaders who were in charge of the Summer playgrounds completed their work Saturday and went off the payroll.

Volley ball leagues for men and women and speed ball and soccer ball leagues for men and boys will be organized immediately on the

ATWELL INVITED TO D. C.

Courier

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23—(ANP) —The division of Community Centers, the recreation department of the Public Schools Washington, D. C., have invited E. T. Attwell, of National Recreation Association, to survey the facilities and program of the colored divisions. *Pittsburgh* He arrived to begin the study this week.

Mr. Attwell will also contribute two lectures on the leisure time problems at the Community Center Recreation Institute's opening sessions beginning Tuesday evening at Garnett-Patterson high school.

With the new interest in programs for adults and the increased free time suggested by the NRA, Community Recreation provision is being more widely considered.

The temporary office for the survey committee has been established at Garnett-Patterson school 10th and You streets, northwest.

PLAN TO BUILD NEGRO BATHING POOL STUDIED

J. O. U. A. M. Would Procure Materials if City Would Provide Workers

A plan for construction of a bathing pool for negroes at little or no cost to the city, submitted by the Junior Order of United American Mechanics, is being studied by a council committee in connection with complaints against the negro bathing beach.

At a conference Tuesday afternoon, Councilmen A. J. Wood and John S. Smith heard representatives of the secret fraternal order explain their plan for procuring materials to be used in constructing the negro pool with city relief labor.

The councilmen expressed themselves in accord with the society's purposes, as outlined by Robert S. Baynard, of chapter 40, and Gladstone R. Beattie, of chapter 8, to satisfy residents of the section traversed by negroes en route to the beach at the foot of First avenue south.

Says Nuisance Created

Beattie reported on his survey of complaints coming to attention of the society and declared negroes walking to the beach had created a nuisance in the streets leading to the railway pier in the bay.

Suggesting that a pool be constructed in Campbell park, Baynard said the negro beach must be abolished. "They've got to be moved," he said, "and we're going to see that they are moved."

Members of the order will arrange to get sufficient material for a pool 100 feet square without cost to the city, Baynard explained, and the service crews can be used without charge for construction work. Only the services of the city engineer to supervise the work would be necessary, he said.

Councilman Smith expressed a be-

lief the pool should be built, if financial arrangements could be made, but said the swimming season would be over within the next five weeks and suggested that the pool be made ready for next summer. "It seems to me we could work out some temporary arrangement," he said, "because it would be more than five weeks before we could get the pool built."

Patrolmen On Duty

In the meantime, he reported, the police department has placed two patrolmen, members of the city relief crews, on duty in the white section from which complaints have come. "The police tell me," Smith related, "that there have been no complaints since the patrol was established. If necessary we could have six men on duty there."

As a temporary arrangement at least, Councilman Wood said he believed the police could enforce a regulation permitting the negroes to use the railroad tracks along First avenue south in going to the beach. "You may not know it," he said, "but the A. C. L. pier has been the location of a negro bathing beach for the past two years, and only recently has there been any cause for complaint."

Jordan beach, set aside for negroes away from town to the north, is too far away to be of service, because of transportation difficulty, Baynard said. Only a few negroes with cars make use of it, he added.

The whole issue first came to light about two weeks ago with arrest of three negro boys caught washing their bathing suits in a public fountain in South Side park. At the next regular council meeting, resolution from the Jr. O. U. A. M. urging that the beach privilege be refused the negroes was read, accompanied by a list of written complaints from residents of the section.

Councilmen Smith and Wood expected to confer further this week in preparation of a report for next Monday night's council session.

The handling of the problem of a bathing beach for negroes by the city hall does the city of St. Petersburg small credit so far. A spray, shower bath or bathing pool can be no answer. Most of the thousands of white people whose automobiles line our gulf beaches during summers probably have sprays and all have bathtubs—why, then, do they go to the beaches? Negroes would go for precisely the same reasons. Our negroes have many perfectly legal rights they do not think of asking for—we owe them a square deal and everybody knows it—so come, folks, be reasonable and do the right thing by them. Find a just solution to this very small problem.

Parks and Play Grounds-1933

OXLEY WARNS OF SEPARATISM IN RECREATION

Also American

Tells National Workers to Shun Separate Commissions.

3-18-33

SAYS BI-RACIAL GROUPS NEEDED

Baltimore
Delegates from Many States Attend.

Delegates

Delegates to the conference included:

Lawrence Oxley, Raleigh, N.C.; Loyse A. Trigg, Albany, N.Y.; Alice Davis Crawford, Fred S. Crawford, and C. C. Jackson, Baltimore, Md.; T. E. Brown, Lexington, Ky.; Matilda A. Nicholson, Alton, Ill.; Chester Hayes, York, Pa.

Delia Boazosby, Chicago; Grace E. Hughes, Ossining, N.Y.; Ruby Bohee, Lancaster, Pa.; Hattie Jones, Ithaca, N.Y.; L. Beatrice Darby, Syracuse, N.Y.; Alma J. Scott, Washington; Jessie Higginbotham, Lynchburg, Va.; Lillian Dotson, Washington.

E. M. Barnes, Kalamazoo, Mich.; C. L. Alexander, Plainfield, N.J.; Mr. and Mrs. Darby, and Miss Anna Hodge, Syracuse, N.Y.; Emmett Reed, and Miss Florida Dwight, Jacksonville, Fla.; Charles Reed, New York; James B. Williams, Jacksonville, Fla.; Jessie B. Cooper, Ithaca, N.Y.; Anna M. Coulston, Baltimore.

All of Washington: Miss Gladys Ward, Laura B. Glenn, Miss F. B. Fletcher, Marion Connover, Ruth Ellis.

Clarence Browne, Ray Contee, A. Eliza Bell, Edna Dockins, John L. Young, Irene Ruff, Heniretta Taylor, Sara Magawan.

Mardel C. Bundrant, Vantille C. Harris, Clarence McL. Pendleton, Carrie J. Knox, Martha E. Ellis, Lyda Miller, Helen Capers.

Fannie Granton, Elnathan Early, Thomas Jackson, Mary Dickerson, Mrs. Neill, Fred. Smith, Edward Underdown, Mrs. Burrell.

E. B. Henderson, Lois Williams, Gladys Pinderhughes, Joseph L. I. Susie Tate, Arthur Green, Charles Pinderhughes, Shelby Rhone, Cora Sissney, and E. N. Powell, Syracuse, N.Y.

WASHINGTON.—Speaking at the three-day conference of recreation workers, held here under the auspices of the National Recreation Association, Bureau of Colored Work, this week, William T. Oxley, member of the North Carolina State Board of Public Welfare, advised some 60 delegates attending the conference to seek representation on their local welfare committees rather than to set up separate commissions in the various fields.

Some sign-posts observed by the conference were: that white girls are more prejudiced than white boys; that, with the exception of Washington, the budgets of recreation units in all cities have been cut from 25 per cent to 50 per cent; that public schools are gradually taking care of the recreational problems of the school-age child.

That recreational departments should have bi-racial committees to guide their programs; that Negroes should seek representation on the general city commissions rather than on separate commissions; that recreational leaders of the future must be trained specialists in their fields.

Exhibits Shown

An exhibit of work done by pre-school-age and school-age children was shown during the conference.

The conference, held at the Garnet-Patterson Junior High School, was directed by E. T. Attwell, Mrs. Gabrielle Pelham, Dr. E. B. Henderson, Mrs. Florence Matthews and Mrs. Martha McAdoo.

Speakers included: First Assistant Superintendent of Public Schools Garnet C. Wilkinson, Major Campbell C. Johnson, Y.M.C.A. secretary; and Colonel West A. Hamilton.

Parks and Play Grounds - 1933

Georgia

NEGRO RECREATION LEADERS WILL MEET AT ATLANTA UNIVERSITY

TO THE health, character, and ar-recreation workers. The lecturers will also discuss the recreation leadership of their own broader phases of the recreation movement. The actual problems faced by recreation workers will be considered, and among colored people which have been through lectures, discussions, and demonstrations, practical ways of meeting them will be presented. Actual practice in many of years have trained hundreds of such activities constitutes a large part of the leaders for public playground activities, work of the school. music, drama, and pageantry, and social recreation among Negro groups. These training courses have been one of the many fine achievements of the association's Bureau of Colored Work, of which Ernest T. Attwell is field director.

Atlanta University, Atlanta, Ga., will be the headquarters for this summer's community recreation school, to be conducted June 26 to July 29. The arrangement for the use of the university's facilities and equipment has been made through the courtesy of the president, Dr. John Hope, and the co-operation of President Reed of Spelman College, and President Archer of Morehouse College. Splendid classrooms, assembly auditorium, stage, gymnasium, and other university equipment will be at the service of the school, as will be the sincere co-operation of the university officials and the educational agencies allied with it.

The number to be admitted will be limited to fifty. Among the Negro men and women who are eligible to attend this school will be those now employed in a recreation department, educational system, or organization functioning in promoting recreation activities, who may not have heretofore attended a training school of this type. Also considered for enrollment will be those trained or engaged in physical education or health education work, who may wish to broaden their experience, and those who by possession of some special talent or experience would be particularly fitted for service to communities in this field of recreational activities.

The faculty will include specialists in music, dramatics, athletics, handicraft, playground management, community organization, and social recreation, who will give individual and group instruction in

NEGRO CITIZENS ASK PLAYGROUND

Plea Submitted at City Council Monday Night and Referred to Committee

A plea for a playground where colored citizens can enjoy recreation has been placed before city council by a citizens' committee representing the leading negroes of Augusta. It was referred to the trees and parks committee Monday night with power to act.

The plea pointed out that negro children are compelled to "play in the streets" and there is no recreation for negro adults except the church worship and certain places which "have assumed the proportion of rackets."

"We are sure," said the plea, "that the council will find its outlay very profitable, because it will aid in eradicating crime and avoiding the formation of bad habits during leisure hours."

HEALTH WORKERS TO ATTEND SUMMER CLASS AT ATLANTA U

NEW YORK, Feb. 17.—The National Recreation association, 315 Fourth Ave., has just arranged to conduct for Race workers a five weeks summer community recreation school to be held in Atlanta, Ga., from June 26 to July 29.

The association has arranged for this school to be conducted at Atlanta university, but under the auspices of the National Recreation association as in previous years. Heretofore the school has been held in centers such as Chicago, Detroit and Washington, D. C., Fisk university, Nashville and now for this coming summer at Atlanta.

While definite registration is being made in advance by writing to the association or to Dr. E. T. Attwell those who by possession of some of the bureau, who will direct the

Savannah, Ga. Press
June 28, 1933

PETITION FOR NEGRO RECREATION CENTER

Request Presented to Mayor Gamble and Judge Tiedeman.

A committee of three colored citizens, acting for the newly created Chatham County Colored Citizens Council, has appeared before Mayor Gamble and presented to him a petition asking that a comprehensive recreation center be provided for colored people of Savannah and Chatham county under the provision of the government funds for public improvements. A copy of the petition was also presented to Judge George W. Tiedeman to be brought before the county commissioners, or such joint committee as represents both county and city.

The petition asks for a generous outlay of recreational provisions for colored people, to be located on county or city property, with facilities to include an assembly pavilion suited for concerts, indoor games, public meetings, rest rooms and comfort stations, offices and refectory provisions. It asks for ample grounds for tennis courts, basket ball courts, a baseball and football field, swimming and wading pool and a playground for smaller children.

The petition will come before City Council at tonight's meeting and will doubtless be referred to the joint committee which is acting for city and county in the request for funds for public improvements. Those appearing before Mayor Gamble and Judge Tiedeman were Rev. J. H. Brown, rector of St. Augustine Episcopal Church, Mamie Williams and J. G. Lemon, who is executive secretary of the Colored Citizens Council.

Parks and Play Grounds-1933

**Editor Advocates
Separate Bathing
Beach In Chicago**

CHICAGO, Mar. 16—(ANP) In an editorial in the Hyde Park Herald, a four-page tabloid, Spencer W. Castle, white, advocated the establishment of a separate beach here last week. The white editor stated that if Negroes were not given a beach of their own they would use those generally used by whites, which could create dire social problems and friction between the races. It is not believed, however, that the advice of this editor will be taken by the South Park Board.

Parks and Play Grounds-1933.

LOUISVILLE, KY.
HERALD POST

MAR 11 1933
IN LOUISVILLE TODAY

GOOD NEWS: Louisville business men meet an emergency today with PAYROLLS. If you do not understand the "good news" value in that statement watch the smiling faces of shoppers this evening . . . "Rose Park" sounds good. It will be located on Missouri Avenue, between Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth Streets. The land is a gift from D. B. G. Rose. When completed it will be used as a playground by Negro school children, who will plant and cultivate many kinds of flowers, in honor of Mr. Rose. . . . THOUSANDS of people passed through Armory doors last night after they had read about the Automobile Show in the Herald-Post. A prediction: THE CROWD WILL BE LARGER TONIGHT.

PARK BOARD *Kansas City* WILL LISTEN *Call,* TO NEGROES 2-3-33

Wants to Purchase Best

Location for New Com-

Kansas City
munity House

mo.
(Photo On Page Two-A)

The civic improvements, part of Kansas City's ten-year plan, which are next in line to be carried through, include one item, the purchase of the site for the Negro community house for which \$20,000 is set aside. The project is in charge of the park board.

Up to this announcement the impression prevailed that the proposed community house would be built on the city-owned land at or near Fifteenth street and the Paseo.

This impression was heightened by the refusal of the board to buy the land at Twentieth street and Tracy avenue, owned by John H. Payne on which he had set a price of \$35,000.

The real estate board afterwards valued it at \$12,500.

The appropriation of \$20,000 for a site seems to indicate some site will be bought.

In its meeting yesterday, the park board said it would be willing at its next meeting to hear the views of Negro citizens on the best location.

The Park Board is composed of David E. Long, Frank Cronwell and Robert Gogg. The members are appointed by Mayor Hiram E. Smith.

LADIES' DAY AT COMMUNITY CARDINAL PARK HOUSE FIGHT WAXES WARM

Colored Women To Be
Admitted On Same Ba-
sis as Whites On "La-
dies Day."

2-10-33

Announcement Made Af-
ter Conference With Lo-
cal Officials of N. A. A.

C. P.

It has just been announced by the management of the Cardinal Baseball Club that Colored women will be admitted to the park on "Ladies' Day" on the same basis as the whites. This announce- ment came after several confer- ences between the officials of the base- ball club and the officials of the lo- cal branch of the National Associa- tion for the Advancement of Color- ed People.

It will be remembered that for some time the announcement of Ladies Day by the baseball club did not include Colored ladies who were required to pay the regular admission fee. This matter was taken up by the local branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People last summer, with no results. But recently, at the suggestion of J. E. Mitchell, President of the local branch, he and Atty. Sidney R. Redmond, who is chairman of the Executive Committee, met Eugene L. Korst, a representative of the Cardinal Baseball Club with the results indicated above. Sam Bredon, the President of the Car- dinals Club, made the concession.

The question of alleged discrim- ination against Colored fans in the use of grandstands was discussed at great length, and while this point was not yielded yet Messrs. Mitchell and Redmond were quite optimistic in their expressions for the future. The management of the park expressed its friendliness toward Colored people of St. Louis.

Negroes Who Visit Park
Board Are Sharply
Divided

Approximately 100 peo- ple crowded into the com- missioner's room at the park board meeting in the city hall Thursday afternoon and expressed their opinion about where the Negro community house, sched- uled for erection under the ten-year plan, should be built. The meeting was heated and lasted more than two hours.

Up until a recent announcement that \$20,000 had been set aside for the purchase of a site for the house, the impression had prevailed that it would be built on city owned land at or near Fifteenth street and the Paseo. This was the recommenda- tion offered by the Negro sub-com- mittee on the 10-year plan.

Speakers were divided sharply in- to those suggesting a site north of Eighteenth street and those in favor of a site south of Eighteenth street. Mrs. Myrtle Cook, a member of the original 10-year plan committee, headed the first group. Felix H. Payne, owner of a site at Twenty-first street and Tracy avenue which is being offered for sale to the park board as a location for the commu- nity house, was the leader of the second group.

Thanks Delegation

The park board thanked the dele- gation for presenting its views and promised to give the whole matter serious consideration before select- ing a site.

Mrs. Cook asked that the rec- ommendation of the committee be followed and that the house be lo- cated on the Paradoway. C. A. Franklin, president of the Kansas City Call company, was out of the city but sent a letter which was read by E. W. Wilkins of the Call staff. The letter follows:

The Hon. Members of the Park Board,
City Hall,
Kansas City, Missouri.
Gentlemen:

A meeting of newspaper men in the east makes it impossi- ble for me to attend this hear- ing. Here are the facts and my

reasoning which I wish you to have in considering the loca- tion for the Negro recreation center.

The center should be where it is most convenient for the largest number. Naturally that is near the center of population. The center of Negro population in Kansas City is slightly north of 18th Street, between Paseo and Woodland. The election commissioners' record of voters was the basis of my calcula- tions. They say that in Novem- ber, 1932, 18,096 voters express- ed a choice for governor in 40 precincts wholly or nearly wholly Negro. Their distribu- tion by precincts is an index of the whereabouts of the 38,800 Negroes who live in this city according to the 1930 census.

The whole neighborhood about this center of population is level, within a block and a half of the street car at any point. The Garrison Field House has fallen into dis- use proves that the city must do more than make the build- ing suitable. The Garrison Field House cost \$55,588.52. It was well planned and well built. Yet the Negro public never said a word in protest when you closed it because they were not us- ing it.

The one site you have had under consideration illustrates the thing you will need to avoid if the recreation building is to at- tract people in numbers. Twen- ty-first and Tracy is more than a half mile from the center of Negro population. If they walk from Eighteenth Street up, they will climb a 6 1/2% grade. The grade east or west is still steeper. Worst of all, after get- ting to the site they have still 30 feet to climb because you would not think of grading down the land so that the build- ing would be on a level with the factory to the north and under the bluff to the south.

Furthermore, Twenty-first and Tracy is one of the diffi- cult spots to reach by street car. According to the map of Tuttle, Ayers and Woodward it is 325 yards from the Troost line, 320 yards from the Vine Street line and 480 yards from the Eighteenth Street line. Those are long distances to go and hard hills to climb only to find that the neighborhood is zoned for manufacturing and actually in use for that. Kan- sas City's recreation center lo- cated with a factory to the north, a coal yard to the west, and an unending vista of coal, sand, cement, and oil as far as the eye can see east and west will neither fulfill our hopes nor reflect your best judg- ment.

I served on the committee that sponsored the civic im- provements of which this is a

part. I am sure every one of the 1,000 committee members envi- sioned a forward looking Kan- sas City, a beautiful Kansas City. A Negro recreation center built in a section zoned for manufacturing, far from car lines, on a high hill, away from where the people live who are to use it, is incompatible with the city planning which has cre- ated our parks, boulevards, and public institutions.

Very truly yours,

C. A. FRANKLIN, Editor.

Carl R. Johnson, attorney, and the Rev. Joseph Myers suggest- ed sites in keeping with the trend of Negro population. Mr. Johnson stressed the need for economy in public expenditures and recom- mended a site already owned by the city.

Ministers Join Payne

The City Association of Colored Women, an organization represent- ing the clubs of the city, sent a let- ter recommending that a site be selected south of Eighteenth street and east of Vine street.

There were 18 speakers in the Payne delegation. They were: the Rev. D. A. Holmes, the Rev. J. W. Hurse, the Rev. M. L. Mackay, W. J. Clark, Mrs. Nellie Young, Mrs. Gibbs, Mrs. F. Banks, Julius Jones, Rev. E. W. Booker, J. Roane, Mrs. Ada Montgomery, Roy Dorsey, who said that he represented T. B. Watkins, C. H. Calloway, Dorsey Moore, the Rev. Gilmore, Mrs. Georgia Mitchell and Dr. W. J. Thompkins.

The speakers introduced by Payne stated that the business, residence school and church dis- tricts of the Negro community were moving south and east and that it would be only logical to place the community house south of Eigh- tenth street.

D. Seals, realtor, offered the board a site at Seventeenth street and the Paseo. A. G. Nelson of the A. G. Nelson Realty company, offered the De La Salle Academy at 1524 Paseo.

Mrs. Georgia Mitchell, Mrs. Alice Butler and W. Robert Smalls asked that the Garrison Field house be given certain necessary repairs and be kept open.

BROUSSARD APPOINTED PLAYGROUND DIRECTOR

C. B. Broussard, 4227 W. La- badie avenue has been appointed one of the directors of Play- grounds, city of St. Louis, for the summer. He has charge of the Grand playground, Glade and Col- lins avenues.

In his examination Mr. Brou- sard made a very high mark and was the only colored applicant who successfully passed the examina-

New Jersey Lacks Recreational Facilities For Negro Children

CAMDEN, N. J.—The recent New Jersey Interracial Conference report on Camden and its suburbs on juvenile delinquency and lack of recreational facilities is the basis for a statement issued here Monday by a sports authority and active worker in sport events taken part in by boys; the statement pointing out how serious lack of recreation facilities are in New Jersey.

Oliver Brown, who has had wide experience in recreational work in various parts of the state has pointed to the fact that recreational facilities have not been provided here for Negro youth. He points out that the survey reveals that only three cities have settlement houses and that the facilities of the Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. are woefully inadequate.

"The city recreational departments fail to include a full program for Negroes," the statement reads. "We have white basketball leagues but none for our boys. We have junior basketball leagues but Negro youth are not included. Few cities have Negroes identified with this department so as to assure a proper recreational program for our children. The cities have swimming pools for whites but none for colored. There are little camping facilities. The survey reveals that in 1930 the Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. camps took care of approximately 300 boys and girls. This is negligible when we consider the entire state. Camping is the most enjoyable and healthful form of summer recreation for youth.

"Our juveniles are anxious to participate in wholesome recreational work. Here in Camden the Whittier school gymnasium is open during the winter for basketball. The members desiring to play are so great it is impossible to accommodate them. Yet nothing is done to handle the overflow. Our civic leaders in most communities are guilty of ignoring the recreational needs of our youth. Though delinquency among Negro youths is higher in Camden than elsewhere in the state, the city has poor recreation facilities. Our playgrounds are jokes.

"There is need for continuing the athletic activity of boys and men who have finished high school and college. We need track meets such as Borden-town used to stage. Mr. Hardy, Y. M. C. A. secretary in Newark, has done splendid work along this line. He has staged track meets yearly at the Newark City Stadium in which hun-

dreds of boys and girls of Essex County participate. There is need for a program of recreation to be extended throughout the entire state.

"Public sentiment needs to be aroused to the importance of such a program. The public must know there is a connection between improper use of leisure time and crime."

N. Y. HERALD

MAR 4 1933

Negro Pupils May Share School Pool With Others

Race Segregation Is Unlawful, Court at Trenton Rules

By a Staff Correspondent

TRENTON, N. J., March 3.—Negro pupils attending the Central High School in this city must be permitted to use the swimming pool at the same time as white students, according to an opinion today by the Supreme Court. The proceedings were instituted by Chester W. Patterson, of this city, father of Thaddeus Patterson, a junior at the school, who was not permitted to use the pool with white members of his class.

"To say to a lad," said the court, "you may study with your classmates, you may attend the gymnasium with them, but you may not have swimming with them because of your color, is unlawful discrimination."

Parks and Play Grounds-1933

N. Y. EVENING POST

FEB 18 1933

Playland Discrimination Charged

Eleven Negroes testified before a committee of the Westchester Board of Supervisors in White Plains yesterday to examples of discrimination against member of their race at Playland, the county amusement park at Rye Beach.

N. Y. HERALD

FEB 18 1933

Playland Discrimination Charged by Negroes

Pastor Says He Refused Rye Beach Ticket

Special to the New York Tribune

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Feb. 17.—Eleven Negroes testified before a Board of Supervisors committee today to examples of discrimination against members of their race at Playland, the county amusement park at Rye Beach. Most of the Negroes appearing at the investigation into the operation of the resort were owners of considerable property in Westchester County.

The Rev. F. L. Bitewood, pastor of the African Methodist Episcopal Church of Elmsford, related that in 1930 a girl clerk had refused to sell him a ticket to a bathhouse, telling him it was reserved. He said that as he started to take her number a policeman arrested him and brought him before Frank W. Darling, executive director of the park, who told him the girl had hesitated to sell the ticket because the management wished to discourage patronage from outside the county.

Mr. Darling, the minister said, told him that Westchester residents received identification cards and when Mr. Bitewood asked for such a card he said Mr. Darling told him the man who issued them was in Connecticut and would not be back until the next day. Mr. Bitewood said he returned the next day and was asked to come back the following day, which he did. On that occasion, he said, the telephone operator told him Mr. Darling was on the boardwalk, which is several hundred yards long, and advised him to walk up and down until he found the park director. He gave up his effort to get the card after this, he said.

Parks and Play Grounds-1933

CHARLOTTE, N. C. NEWS

Give Ear!

From The Charlotte Post, enterprising Negro weekly, we lift this comment:

If the bill to abolish the Park and Playground Commission of Charlotte is passed by the North Carolina General Assembly, it will not affect the park and playground program provided by the park commission for the Negroes of Charlotte. When the citizens of Charlotte five years ago voted a 2-cent tax for parks and playgrounds and turned it over to a park commission, the Negro became the forgotten man.

The Negroes have paid thousands of dollars in taxes for parks and playgrounds and . . . believe it or not not one penny of this amount has gone toward a park, or to equip one playground for Negroes . . .

As far as the Negroes are concerned, they would be better off if the whole thing were abolished.

Pretty moving argument, that. It strikes one squarely between the eyes, and the accuracy of it is unquestionable except that there is (no great credit to us) one baseball diamond on Baldwin Avenue, donated for Negro use by the late Jack Myers, upon the grading and the laying out of which the commission spent a small sum.

Yet the fact remains that save for the purchase of a few acres to permit of the completion of the golf course at Revolutionary Park the parks commission has never bought any land, even for white-park purposes. Tracts have come by donation, the latest of which is that very beautiful and extensive area in Eastover.

And the further fact remains that the parks commission is aware of and sympathetic to the need for parks and playgrounds that may be enjoyed by our colored people. They simply do not, however, have the money to spend for the purpose of buying land. Nevertheless, about one-third of our people are colored. They need recreational facilities as much, if not more, than the rest of us. No one can deny the justice

of their complaint, nor can it be said that they are not entitled to make it even though it is our opinion that the parks commission itself cannot be held responsible for a condition that is beyond their power to remedy.

It would seem that one of our major and immediate civic objectives here in this community ought to be concerned with parks and playgrounds for colored people. The responsibility is mutual, resting no less upon the leaders of their race than of ours. How shall we respond to it?

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CHARLOTTE, N. C. OBSERVER

JUL 2 1933

Mr. Arthur H. Wearn, Mayor;
Members of City Council.
Gentlemen:

It is pleasing to note that you have given favorable consideration to the plea of the colored people that the old water works site in the northwestern section of the city be developed into a place for recreation for them. The action undoubtedly meets the approval of the citizens of Charlotte generally. Justice demanded it, and the immediate expense involved for the development planned by the Park and Recreation commission will be very small.

GENERAL MECKLENBURG.

WINSTON SALEM, N. C. SENTINEL

JUL 2 4 1933

The Wading Pool

For a long time the colored children in the east section of the city have been badly in need of a wading pool. This need has been met, and the pool formally presented and accepted. But the use of it has been informal, and by the dozen. About 75 children used it the first afternoon it was open.

It is for small children, and is located on the Bethlehem House property. The deepest water is about a foot.

The pool was made possible by gifts of money used solely for material. The construction was arranged and paid for with federal aid money.

This is a splendid accomplishment, and one, we believe, that will be of real benefit to a large number of children.

CHARLOTTE, N. C. NEWS

JUN 22 1933
Means to Two Ends.

How Dr. Tucker's commission will manage on its \$12,000 allotment to develop immediately a large park for white people and another for colored people may be something else again, but it is pleasant to observe that such are their intentions. Irwin Park is to be made into a community center

and playground for the northwestern part of the city and the old water-works property is to be fixed up for the Negroes.

That last will be graded into the shape of an athletic field, and possibly, though improbably, one of the out-of-use settling basins may be converted into a swimming pool.

It would certainly be nice if the colored people could have a decent swimming pool. It would have to be a large one, else the crowd of bathers would be so closely packed nobody could stretch out enough to assume the swimming position.

With that aim in view The News, always alert to ideas that seem to contain the chance of making people happier, has a suggestion to offer. Why not permit the colored people of the city to pay for their own adequate pool by taking over the butter-and-egg lottery for a period of one week?

The proceeds would be sufficient to build a virtual ocean. It could be supervised so that the winners might be certain of receiving their winnings. It is going on anyhow, with no profit to anyone save a few unscrupulous individuals.

The News advocates no lotteries for chance's sake. It merely points out that it might be smart to set up a legalized, public-spirited lottery in competition with others that are essentially sub rosa.

HIGH POINT, N. C.

ENTERPRISE

AUG 17 1933

COLORED COMMISSION MAKING WORTHY EFFORT

Little publicity has been given to the work of the colored parks and playgrounds commission in High Point, but, through constant effort and unselfish work, that group of colored citizens is accomplishing something which is definitely worth while.

The colored organization is working in harmony with the white city parks and playgrounds commission in an attempt to provide adequate recreational facilities for the colored children of High Point.

Upon the opening of schools this fall, the colored commission will renew its drive in the interest of securing funds for the equipping of a park for the use of the colored community.

Recreational facilities for the colored population are greatly needed here. An opportunity for wholesome recreation is essential to a well-rounded development, and we urge cooperation of all citizens with the colored commission in its endeavor.

Asheville, N. C. Times
September 17, 1933

MANY ACTIVITIES OCCUPY NEGROES

Welfare Council Of Race In Charge Of Work In City

A program of welfare and recreation work among the negroes of the city launched at the beginning of the summer under auspices of the plan committee of the Community Chest is now actively under way and is rapidly making progress.

The Negro Welfare council, a new agency of the Community Chest, is carrying on the program, and with the Phyllis Wheatley negro branch of the Y. W. C. A. is the only organization doing character building and recreation work among negroes of the city. Seven persons and members of sub-committees compose the Negro

Welfare council. Its activities are going forward under Leander G. Blackus, director of the council, who before coming here from Birmingham was engaged in similar work for seven years.

Under this council a playground for negro children was opened during the middle of June at the Hill street school. Giant strides, see-saws, sand pits and horse shoe courts have been kept busy since the opening. A total of 2,790 children has participated in activities on the playground, it was reported.

Another playground was opened on the grounds of the Mountain street school and 560 children have enjoyed these facilities. A children's sand heap has been arranged at the rear of Ashland avenue school, and activities there have drawn 310 boys, 20 girls and 90 spectators making a total of 820 persons. A lot at the corner of Biltmore avenue and Eagle street has been converted into a baseball field for boys. Five hundred and fifty boys have enjoyed this feature as well as 5,060 spectators. A city baseball league with the South Asheville, Southside, East End and Shiloh districts included was organized and during August 14 junior

games and seven senior games were played with 250 boys taking part, 140 men, 2,125 spectators, making a total of 2,515 persons served. The city swimming pool on Mountain street was patronized by 8,508 swimmers during the summer. A marble tournament was held recently at the lot at the corner of Biltmore avenue and Eagle street with a large number of participants and spectators. Herbert Smith, of the Shiloh district, was winner of the marble championship.

The council is also making a survey of sanitary conditions in the negro districts of the city and hopes to conduct a health clinic soon. Probation work among negro youths is another phase of the council's work. Often young people taken over by the juvenile court are placed on probation under the council's supervision. Petty stealing in downtown stores by youths has decreased since the playgrounds have opened. Leander Blackus said it was learned in a survey made of stores on Biltmore avenue and the five and ten cent stores.

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Billboard
Cincinnati

MAR 1 1933

The Pool Whirl

By Nat A. Tor

(All Communications to Nat A. Tor, care of New York Office, The Billboard)

This is directed to amusement park owners who operate swimming pools within their parks. If you're not a member of this group, please excuse the exclusiveness of this issue's pool sermon and gallop down below for items which I'm sure will have more of an appeal for you.

To amusement park men, all of whom I know are at this time busily preparing for the coming season, I say: Please do not neglect your pool this summer.

It has been the practice of many park operators to concentrate their attention on various attractions, actually forgetting about their pool except to remember that they must have water for it, regardless of the fact that in the majority of cases it is the pool which is the most profitable part of a park. Maybe it is just because the pool is their biggest money getter that park men forget about it, or maybe it's just because they haven't given it a thought.

In either case it's wrong not to play up the pool in a park. Amusement men should equip their tanks with the very latest devices and should employ high-pressured ballyhoo to sell it to the public.

It is to a decided advantage for park owners to separately advertise their pool. That is to say, get up three-sheets, window cards, newspaper ads solely exploiting the pool and just mention the park for the location of it. Then, of course, include the pool as one of your attractions in all your park ads.

Yes, indeed, devote a little more attention to your pool this summer and its receipts will require a little more attention from you.

Various showfolks reported to this department last week that Allerton indoor pool, Cleveland, has been very kind to the theatrical profession there this season. All actors and actresses playing Cleveland are invited to the pool as guests of the management. I understand the tank is fast becoming the meeting place for show people.

"Swimming is becoming more popular every year with Negroes thru the South," writes Commodore Longfellow, of the Red Cross Life-Saving Staff. "It has been difficult for them to obtain swim-

ming facilities, but more and more communities now have pools and beaches for their exclusive use. One of the big problems has been getting trained teachers for swimming and life-saving. This is becoming easier, however, since Howard and Lincoln universities and Tuskegee have swimming pools for training physical education teachers. There are five tanks in Washington, D. C., and one on the outskirts devoted exclusively to colored swimmers. Of these, one is in Howard University, a government school; one in the Dunbar High School, one in the 13th Street YMCA, one in a free playground and one in a park pool conducted by the United States Department of Parks Welfare Department."

I was very much surprised to notice in Frank Menke's annual "All Sports Record Book" various endurance swim records listed. No official organization sanctioned any of these swims and therefore they have no right to be officially recognized. Listing them in an annual only tends to confuse pool men and swimming followers. Until there is a strong and official body which can recognize endurance swimming contests all claims of them should be ignored by pool men. The swimming fraternity should rid itself of these so-called endurance swimming experts by refusing them recognition.

I hear that Jerry Wald, former radio critic of the defunct *New York Evening Graphic*, who has since turned press agent, is going to run a big swimming party for radio folks at Park Central indoor pool, New York City, next month. My source of information tells me further that Jerry plans a bathing-suit fashion show in a joint tieup between a suit manufacturer and a local show.

DOTS AND DASHES—Pool men might be interested to know that A. M. Harvey's managing Georgia Coleman and Mickey Riley, Olympic divers, on their tour, with their debut being made at a Shriners' swim carnival on the West Coast. . . . A. La Fontasse, Lansing, Mich., is claimed to have invented a device which enables one to walk on water, and now, one presumes, the girl friend will be able to walk home from a boat party.—In the motion picture *Cynara* Ronald Coleman, the star, judges a contest in which the girls compete in swimming, diving and beauty, with the best one of all being declared the winner, all of which is a swell thought for pool men seeking a new kind of beauty contest. . . . And Dot Weisman, amateur swim flash, now prefers the Shelton indoor pool, New York City, for her practice sessions, as do a number of other competitive swimmers, because of its lack of curiosity bathers with their "ahs" and "ohs."

Protesting a Negro Park

White citizens who have entered a protest against the purchase of the 59 acres northeast of the city, and known as the Hassman farm, and which the city later plans to convert into a Negro park, do not have a legal leg upon which to stand.

The Supreme Court of the United States has held that there is a vast difference between ownership and occupancy. The protesting citizens allege that when they purchased their property adjacent to the park site, they did so with the understanding that all of this property was restricted to ownership of persons of African descent.

If the city of Oklahoma City purchases the Hassman farm, it certainly will not be owned by Negroes. There will be nothing in the contract between the buyer or the seller which indicates that the title to this property is to descend to a member of the black race.

We have seen the old restriction clause in the Hassman deed, and it says nothing about occupancy. If the courts are going to accept the interpretation placed on the language used in the Hassman restriction, as offered by the protestants in this case, then every roving Negro who might have temporarily set down on this property for the past twenty years, has violated the terms of the restriction. Such reasoning would prevent any white person from employing a Negro to work on any portion of this property which said white person might later purchase, for would not a Negro while working be "occupying" property?

The fact is that restriction clauses as to ownership are not invulnerable. Our attention was called sometime ago to a case out in the eastern states, where the court held that a Negro amusement corporation had the right to purchase a piece of property in question. The land was restricted to purchase by Negroes. The court held that the corporation while composed entirely of Negroes, could not be designated as of Negro descent. A corporation is a separate entity conceived by the state, and having no race designation.

In the transfer of the Hassman property we have the exact setup of facts as observed in the preceding statement. The City of Oklahoma City, a corporation, seeks to purchase a tract of land for a park site. We doubt very seriously that a court would stop to inquire what the city of Oklahoma City expects to do with this property. If the protestants have a leg upon which to stand they will have to wait until the city has purchased the property and turned the Negroes into occupancy. Incidentally, we might say, there is nothing said about occupancy in the Hassman restriction instrument. Courts do not render opinions on rumor and hearsay.

Several months ago the Negro citizens of this city entered into a gentleman's agreement with the councilmen down at the city hall. The understanding was that if the Negroes would agree to allow three acres of the Booker Washington play ground to be drilled for oil, the city would take the money derived from oil royalties and bo-

nuses and purchase a much needed park. Before this deal was consummated the exact amount of money to be received by the city in the deal was accurately determined, and a park site selected, agreeable to the then city manager and council members.

Since that time the city has not alone collected the \$25,000 lease and bonus money, but in addition the royalties have run up past the \$100,000 mark. The wells brought in on this property are some of the largest producers in the field. There is no excuse why anyone should protest because of the use of this money, because it is not tax funds for which the Negroes are asking in this instance—it is blood money taken from the makeshift, inadequate, undeveloped Negro play ground down on East Fourth street.

The Black Dispatch is trusting that the city councilmen when they meet next Tuesday, will brush aside the flimsy, unfair protests now being made and stand by their gentleman's agreement to give the Negroes a park.

A Negro Park

The action of the city commissioners Tuesday in passing the resolution providing for the purchase of the Hassman property, which is to be converted into a Negro park, is in line with justice and fair play. In 1931 the city commissioners solemnly entered into a pact with the Negro citizens which provided that money used out of oil derived from a portion of the Booker T. Washington playground would be used to purchase much needed park facilities outside the city limits. Since that agreement and the drilling of two wells on the playground property, the city auditor's records show that \$49,803 have been paid into the city's exchequer.

Following this arrangement with the city, all of the various organizations in the city sent representatives into conference, and this delegated authority finally settled upon the Hassman site. Fully seven carloads of men and women went to the tract, walked over it for hours and then took a unanimous vote on the site, asking the city to purchase this property.

The argument now put forth by certain protestants is that economy will not permit the purchase of this property. They theorize on the presumption that an ad valorem tax has been levied on their property to provide the park fund, when as a matter of fact Negroes are asking the city to use \$25,000 out of \$49,000, which would not exist were it not by reason of the oil extracted from Booker Washington park, under a gentleman's agreement to purchase a park.

It is a fine thing to know that there is enough honesty and integrity within the city council to pass this resolution. The Negroes of Oklahoma City should not soon forget these solons who had the courage to disregard and ignore the unfair proposals of the protestants.

It is hard, however, to understand the position taken by Mayor Blinn, who told the protestants that he would withhold his signature to the contract purchasing the property until the same group had had an opportunity to institute injunction proceedings. If a majority of the city council

including the city councillor, is satisfied with the validity of the contract, we see no reason why the city should have allowed this loophole to voluntarily remain to further embarrass and delay ownership of the Hassman tract by the city.

The members of the council are busy now attempting to yoke Negroes into the fight for the present form of government. The attack on the present city charter will in the next 25 days be hot and furious. It is just such horse play as practiced by Mayor Blinn Tuesday which makes Negroes hesitant to remain with the present system. The inexorable logic is that if we can't get what we want under the present system, it would be better to try another.

The Black Dispatch is of the opinion that such legal action as may be instituted will be brushed aside by the court, but even so, the later judicial disposal of this important matter does not excuse the vassalating policy adopted by Mayor Blinn Tuesday. Somebody in favor of the present charter form should pull Mayor Blinn's coat tail.

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Naming The New Park

When it comes to naming a school or a park, it appears that the Negro knows only four great characters in his group whom he will recognize, viz.: Paul Lawrence Dunbar, Frederick Douglass, Booker T. Washington and Phyllis Wheatley. *Oklahoma City Okla.*

As a result of this policy, all over Oklahoma and the South one finds so many institutions with the same name, that it at once becomes confusing. It appears to the Black Dispatch that out of the black man's traditions and history we could find more diversification and spread for honor.

Take, for instance, Colonel Charles Young, ranking Negro military officer in the American Army before his death, or let us reach back to Attucks of the Revolution or to Hannibal the Great. We could name our race institutions for these men and thus perpetuate in the minds of black youth the story of our pristine might and power.

During the Reconstruction days of the South the black man had many outstanding characters who spread glory and fame over the name of black folk. John M. Langston, Blanch K. Bruce, Hiram Revels, John R. Lynch and James T. Napier, together with a score of others, should be named in the halls of the mighty *Black Dispatch*.

In naming our new Negro park, why not go back into our past and find another name. Washington, Dunbar, Douglass and Wheatley are names which stand out in our history. No one would discount the golden halo which hangs about their immortality, but they do by no means represent all of the Negro's traditions. *4-8-33*

If we are going into the big outdoors to name a park, what is the matter with the name of "Carver." George Washington Carver has done more in the great big outdoor life of this world in a scientific way than any other Negro. We might go on for an entire column to scan the realm of sport, law, music, statesmanship, divinity and heroism to find fine upstanding characters whose names and fame warrant their use in the designation of our new park. Let us have a wider range of vision in naming the new Negro park.

MYSTERY SURROUNDS NAME SELECTED BY JUDGES FOR NEW PARK PURCHASED FOR NEGROES

6-1-33

JUNE 19TH DAY SLATED WHEN SECRET WILL BE REVEALED AND WINNERS ANNOUNCED

All Organizations of City Will Join In Big Celebration

What is the name to be given to the new 49-acre park recently purchased for the Negroes of the city by the city council?

City manager McRill sometime ago gave permission to the Business League to work out a plan by which the various civic heads of the city could select a name for the new park. This committee met Tuesday in the Junior Chapel of the A. M. E. church, with Rev. W. D. Miller presiding. What is the name upon which they decided?

The judges were unable to determine who the persons were who submitted the various names. That is a secret kept solely by Secretary H. McK. Rowan of the Business League. All the judges could decide upon was the name, beside which was simply a numeral. What is that name?

The person submitting the lucky name will receive a prize of \$15, to be presented to this individual on the 19th day of June, at which time various organizations of the city, church, lodge, Business League and what not, will hold picnics around over the new undeveloped

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

21 names listed below were under heated discussion by the judges in Tuesday's meeting before a unanimous choice was finally reached. Start guessing now.

"Phyllis Wheatley" (suggested in memory of an 18th century Negro woman, who though a slave, rose to great height in the realm of letters.)

"Carver Park," (suggested in memory of George Washington Carver, called the scientific wizard of the Negro race, a member of the faculty of Tuskegee Institute.)

"Frederick Douglass" (suggested in memory of the great anti-slavery agitator, and a former slave who rose to great intellectual heights during the days of Charles Sumner and William Lloyd Garrison.)

"Ragland Grove," (suggested in honor of George R. Ragland, president of Oklahoma City Negro Business League, and prominent insurance man.)

"Dunjee Park" (suggested in honor of the editor of the Black Dispatch, Roscoe Dunjee.)

"Moton Park" (suggested in honor of Dr. Robert Russa Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute, the man who so ably has taken the place of Booker T. Washington.)

"Menelik Park" (suggested in memory of King Menelik, of Abyssinia, the black king who successfully ruled an African Empire, a descendant of the Queen of Sheba)

"Sunrise Wheatley Park" (suggested in memory of Phyllis Wheatley.)

"Shady Grove" and "Sunbeam Park."

"Rolling Grove."

"Booker T. Washington" suggested in memory of the founder of Tuskegee Institute and the father of industrial education in U. S.)

"Liberty National Park."

"Mountain Greenland Park"

"Maple Leaf Park."

"Tolan Park" (suggested in honor of Eddie Tolan, winner of the 100 and 200-yd dash at the 1932 World Olympics, Los Angeles.)

"Page Park" (suggested in honor of Dr. Inman E. Page, dean of educators in Oklahoma, for 17 years president of Langston University, and at present supervisor of city schools.)

"The Benjamin Banneker Park" (suggested in memory of a Maryland slave who rose to prominence in astronomy during early colonial days. Banneker made the first clock used in America and published America's first almanac.)

"Attucks Park" (suggested in memory of Crispus Attucks, the first American to shed blood for

the independence of this country from British rule. The statue of this Negro stands on Boston Commons today.)

"Off-Dun-Brook Retreat" (suggested in honor of former Councilman C. W. Offutt, Editor Roscoe Dunjee and Councilman Art Esabrook. A portion of each name is used. Offutt and Esabrook are regarded as the two councilmen who were outstanding in their insistence that the park be purchased.)

"Varina Park."

"Vinewood Park."

Judges who selected the name to be given the park are sworn to secrecy. They swear that not a word shall fall as to the name until the 19th of June.

Mystery Surrounds Naming of New Park

(Continued From Page One)

park site northeast of the city.

According to Business League officials the plan this an occasion when the citizens generally can give the park site the first "once over," and permission to hold this inaugural affair has been graciously given by park superintendent, Donald Gordon.

In addition to a dedicatory address during which the name of the park will be disclosed, and a fitting tribute given to the individual for whom the park is named, city officials are also to be requested to be present to make speeches. Douglass high school band will also be asked to render music during some portion of the day.

Here is your chance to guess during the next two weeks as to the name chosen for the new park. The

NEGROES TO SWIM AT HIGHLAND PARK POOL; "PROTECTION" GIVEN

Pittsburgh Courier
7-1-33

**Police Lieutenant Places Negro Police Officer On Duty
With Specific Instructions—Won't Be Any More
Trouble, He Says.**

Pittsburgh, Pa.

The Highland Park swimming pool, bone of contention last year between the city administration and Negro citizens of the city, has added another chapter to its eventful and hectic life.

Opened last summer, and admitted to be the finest municipal swimming pool of its kind in this section of the country.

And at the opening, among the minions of the law, furnished by the city, was stalwart Louis H. West, (a Negro, if you please) reporting from No. 11 Police Station.

Interviewed by a Courier reporter, Patrolman West admitted that he had been placed there with specific instructions that Negroes would be permitted to use the pool, "as long as they conducted themselves properly."

He stated that he had been detailed to the swimming pool by Police Lieutenant Walter Burns.

Burns, in his statement to a Courier reporter, reiterated West's claims and added the information that anyone causing any disturbance, would be summarily ejected.

Burns, who was at the pool last year when trouble arose, stated that some Larimer avenue "hoodlums" were behind the trouble.

"We intend to break that sort of thing up this year," he said. And he appeared to mean it. Burns, who has the appearance and demeanor of a real police officer was very liberal in his statements, claiming that he saw no reason why Negroes, as citizens of the community, would be subject to abuse and bodily harm.

"And they won't be, if we have anything to do with it," he concluded.

Parks and Play Grounds-1933

Charleston, S. C. News & Courier
July 30, 1933

NEGRO PLAYFIELDS REGISTER RESULTS

Mrs. McGowan Tells of Good
Work Accomplished by
Colored Citizens

Charleston now has three actively operating playgrounds for the use of its negro children, and for the introduction and maintenance of these, negro residents of the city have been themselves responsible in large part, according to Mrs. Clelia P. McGowan. Mrs. McGowan long has interested herself in many phases of negro welfare.

She called attention also to the progress which has been made with the Charleston Boys' club for young colored boys, which is officially recognized by the Charleston community chest. H. Carl Moultrie, supervisor of the playground at Sumter and Nassau streets, and Claudia Matthews, operate the club with great success. Albertha Murray is supervisor of the playground at Washington and Calhoun streets, and both she and Moultrie are experienced a busy and active searson.

The two uptown grounds were opened last year, and this season the baseball playing contingent has still another field, on East Battery at the foot of Elliott street. This does not have playground equipment, but has been leveled off into an acceptable diamond. Every afternoon games are in progress, with large and enthusiastic audiences present.

Mayor Burnet R. Maybank has interested himself actively in these playgrounds and the colored citizens enjoying their benefits have expressed their appreciation to him, to Mrs. McGowan and to Miss Corinne Jones, supervisor of city playgrounds, for their efforts. Boys between the ages of seven and fourteen have been called the principal beneficiaries, and it is believed that the total of misdemeanors committed in this group will be reduced by the operation of the playgrounds.

Mrs. McGowan also is keenly interested in the gardening and canning work being sponsored by negroes in the county, as the result of obtaining government seed. Samuel Faber, manager of the Colored Farmers Agricultural and Industrial Fair association, is promoting the program which is being

carried on through clubs on James John's, Wadmalaw and Edisto Islands. Alberta DeVeaux, Charleston county home demonstration agent for negro work, is instructing and encouraging the participants in the program.

Charleston, S. C. News & Courier
September 11, 1933

NEGROES TO GET SWIMMING POOL

Preliminary Work to Start
at Once on Place in
Harmon Field

READY IN ABOUT MONTH

Concrete, Hardwood Floor
to Be Constructed in
Fair Building

Preliminary work will get under way this week on the construction of a public swimming pool for negroes of the city, it was announced yesterday by Alderman Edmund P. Grice, chairman of the Charleston county relief council. The pool will be constructed on Harmon field in President street. Until a complete survey is made of the property it is not known how large the pool will be, nor how much it will cost, Mr. Grice said. He said that the ways and means committee of city council already has approved the plan and will supply the money for materials, and that the state relief council has agreed to supply the money for labor.

The pool will be built of concrete. Part of the property to be used will have to be excavated and the other part will have to be built up. Soundings now are being made, Mr. Grice said, and actual work will get under way before the week is over. It is believed that it will take about a month to build the pool.

Another project approved by the relief council will be begun this week when workmen will start putting a floor in the fair building of the Charleston County Agricultural and Industrial Fair association near the Johnson Hagood Memorial stadium. The sides of the floor will be of concrete and the center of hardwood.

The hardwood floor is being put in so that the building can be used for dancing, a basketball court and

indoor baseball court. Mr. Grice said that this work will cost between \$2,000 and \$3,000.

Commenting yesterday on the program of the city and the county relief council to clean up mosquito breeding places in the city, Mr. Grice explained that it is not the purpose to clean up all yards of the city, but only to go into those yards which have developed into breeding places for the pest. Ten inspectors, to be picked from the ranks of the unemployed, will inspect yards of the city and upon their recommendations the cleaning up will be carried on.

Residents of the city are urged to cooperate as far as possible by riding their premises of any bad conditions. The heavy rains of last week have increased greatly the number of breeding places and it is feared that the city will be bothered by a large increase in the number of mosquitoes. It is necessary to act as speedily as possible as the mosquitoes breed quickly.

Parks and Play Grounds - 1933

Playground Directors Take *Houston Informer and Texas Freeman* Negro Children To See Zoo

Houston, Texas 7-29-33.

Houston.—A few weeks ago when The Informer carried a story telling of the visit of a group of Negroes to the zoo at Hermann Park, it started something. Since, the playground directors of Gregory and Harper have taken children to the zoo and report that they saw many wonderful sights, ranging from small mice to elephants.

It is to be regretted that the directors have not been able to go often enough for all the children to see the zoo because of lack of transportation. They have had to hire transportation, and everybody knows there is not much money among children these days.

Among whites the families, in the communities where the playgrounds are, furnish their cars to be used to take the children to the zoo. Negro families who are able to have cars ought to be glad to do that little to help kiddies see things that mean so much to their education. Mrs. Taylor and Mrs. Johnson and Mr. Taylor, directors of Gregory, ask that patrons, who are willing to lend their cars or to serve as chaperons for children going to the zoo send them word at the school any afternoon.

Mrs. Johnson, one of the directors, says they would like to have cars furnished next Thursday morning to take about 15 children to the zoo. Don't talk about it, go to the phone now and call Sponsor Carter Wesley, and tell him you will take some of the party next Thursday morning from Gregory school.

The children at Gregory have made some beautiful bric a brac out of old phonograph records. Mrs. Johnson, who directed them in this work, said they would put it on exhibition at the library soon. Gregory needs some sand to go in boxes for small children to play in and a few checker boards. Can you help them?

LYNCHBURG, VA. LYNCHBURG, VA.
NEWS ADVANCE

MAY 14 1933

MAY 23 1933

THE PLAN WOULD BE DANGEROUS

PLAYGROUND FOR NEGROES

To The Editor of The News:

Sir: Seeing in Tuesday's News that the city council contemplates spending four thousand dollars preparing a baseball diamond for Lynchburg Negroes in that section of Lynchburg known as Dearington, a group of thinking citizens call upon the white citizens of the city to prevent this useless waste of money.

In the first place it is not necessary for the Negroes to play baseball twice a week. Intelligent Negroes are not encouraging our group to think only of play. Once a week should be sufficient.

We have the stadium which belongs to the taxpayers, some of whom are Negroes.

Have the complaints made by residents near there been found to be so great that they can not be handled by the authorities? If it is disorder, it seems this can be corrected. If it is an undue amount of noise this, too, can be corrected.

Or why not let them play where they were playing before they went to the stadium?

Why waste four thousand dollars on a hillside that will never be used by the citizens of Lynchburg? If the council wishes to develop for the few Negroes in Dearington that parcel of land that was given by a philanthropist many years ago for the use of those living in that section, it is all right; but not for the other nine-tenths who live all over the city.

Some years ago City Attorney Manson ruled (a copy of which we have before us) that it was unconstitutional to use the taxpayers' money to establish a separate place for either race. That ruling must yet be true.

We feel sure that if the test now comes (and it will) our fair and just City Attorney Hobbs will give the same ruling.

Baseball is a great sport, it is true, and many are its lovers, but we do not favor the waste of four thousand dollars (which can, and should be used

(Continued From Page Six)
for some necessity) when baseball can be enjoyed for nothing.

We do not believe there are any who will oppose a moderate use of the stadium, if there is good order there, and not an unusual amount of noise or disorder through the streets, all of which grate upon self-respecting Negroes who see such even more than it does upon the whites.

A GROUP OF CITIZENS,
Lynchburg, May 13, 1933.

The Progressive Civic League, a local Negro organization, has made a demand on the city council that parts of Riverside and Miller parks be set aside for Negro recreation and that these sections be equipped with playground facilities. Of course the council is not going to comply with such a demand.

Plans are being formulated to develop a Negro recreation center in Dearington and this scheme has the approval of a large number of colored residents. It would be used entirely by members of the colored race and facilities similar to those in the parks set aside for the white residents would be provided.

Relations between the two races in this community have been without friction for a long while. Every conscientious citizen, whether black or white, wishes that situation to remain. By throwing the two races together in the same recreational centers—no matter if portions of the two parks are segregated—trouble inevitably will occur and that is to be avoided. The Negro organization which is seeking to disrupt the friendly relations between the two races is doing the Lynchburg Negroes serious harm.

The Beach Assured

NORFOLK'S City Council has done the proper and commendable thing of getting approved for development under the Civil Works Administration program the municipally owned Negro beach. The development will go, it is planned, far enough to make the beach ready for use next summer, provided nothing happens to the present plans. Those who are familiar with the ups and downs the project has undergone during the past six years are admonished to fast and pray.

But forgetting the opposition for the moment, the friends of the beach are entitled to mention. They have established a record for perseverance that awakens

admiration and leaves the group that will be especially benefited by the beach under lasting obligations. It has not been easy to fight the sort of fight that has been necessary to establish this venture in civic justice legally and permanently. Its consummation—to this point—if no further, is the most significant triumph over those forces that are usually rooted in selfishness and prejudice that has ever occurred in these parts.

It would not have been possible to have brought to anything like a successful end a project of this kind in the face of the determined opposition that developed to it if Norfolk had not been fortunate in having a broad minded press. The *Virginian-Pilot* and the *Ledger-Dispatch* both crystallized and then mobilized sufficient public sentiment in favor of fair-play to give the proponents of the beach just the support needed to wage the long drawn out effort to put it over.

The JOURNAL AND GUIDE is confident that Norfolk will be benefited in many ways by reason of this constructive step, forward in social justice.

We are equally confident that the fears of those who opposed the beach are unwarranted, and that they will early see the error of their opposition and become friends and wellwishers of a sound movement for healthier, happier, more productive citizenship.

Three Guide Reporters Have Hard Time Finding Municipal Beach Site; It'll Be Easier From Now On

Stanley and Garcia's Messenger May Have Had A Tough Time, But Listen To The Tale of These "Moden Pioneers" In A "Trackless Waste" Now Being Developed

civilization. Stanley, you see, knew he was going into the jungles.

In the storehouse of world's great literature is the story of a messenger who was deputized to deliver a message from Ghent to Aix. After experiencing much disedate, sedentary recorders of the faculty of the message was delivered, and through its deliverance some the bitter, wintry gusts which greeted them at the designated terminals.

Somewhere in a dusty cell of your scribe's cranium lingers a faint recollection of the adversities encountered by another unsung messenger who was ordered to deliver a message to the Cuban patriot, General Garcia, and did so. of course, the shivering news gatherer's coats about their lank bodies. More familiar, yet, is the story of the indomitable Henry Stanley who was commissioned to find Dav- id Livingstone somewhere in the dismal, dangerous jungles of Africa. And he found him.

Find The Beach
But no one knows the story of three Journal and Guide reporters who were armed with a 13 1-2 pound graflex and carrying casewas a man inside these wrappings and told to find, photograph, and write about the new Negro bath- about such a place," he drawled in ing beach's current development. answer to the question of one o The colored municipal beach the trio. "You gotta go down the which squeezed through the Citythere road—yea, that one— and Council on the slim margin of one cross that there white bridge. See vote was described as being on you can see it from here. And Chesapeake Bay "near the Penn- then you turn left onto another sylvania Railroad's Little Creek road 200 yards ahead."

terminals" in Princess Anne County. It was all very clear. Has you scribe forgotten to mention that these newshounds were Chevrolet-

That seemed description enough! To enable three intelligent (?) ing and not walking? Well, they gentlemen (?) of the press in were. Directions were followed these modern days, when the high- closely and the party arrived at ways just bristle with all sorts of the end of the road which had tak- sign posts, pointing fingers, and en them, very roughly, through arrows, directing the traveller to cultivated farms and around farm most any place he wishes to go, to houses in various stages of repair. find a place as large as a 14-acre beach. And here was another shanty and a sign "Captain Ellis, Boat to Hire."

Your Scribe admits it was more information than is reputed to have been given friend Stanley. He too, you know, was a member of the Fourth Estate. But then suddenly an accountable glow of these journalists who essayed to discover the new beach had not anticipated the difficulties because they knew from its location near the Little Creek Terminals it was still within the enlightened area of Sand made progress by auto im-

possible, or at least risky.

Desolate Place

A more desolate place was never beheld by any one of the three and they told each other so as they braved penetrating wintry blasts which swept in from over the chilly Chesapeake and whistled through the gaunt, barkless, lifeless remains of what had once been trees protruding upright from a sea of sand near the bay.

The further they walked, the colder it got until each was wishing he had never come. They paused and heard nothing but wind and water dashing against a stone channel jetty protruding a couple of hundred feet into the cold, briny deep. The thin veneer of bravado each manifested prevented the others from suggesting an abandonment of the search, so they ploughed on, finally arriving.

Plenty of Water And Beach

There was plenty of water, plenty of beach, in fact 14 odd acres of it—and that's all at this stage. Nothing to take pictures of and nothing to write about except that it takes about an hour plus by machine and foot, a compass, a sextant, surveying instruments, guides, courage, and some of Hoover's rugged individualism whatever that is, to get now to this place of sand and water.

But it won't be that bad this summer. Some 200 men are at work now clearing away the dead trees and building a road which will make the place easily accessible.

Above all, those frigid gusts under the influence of the great god Sol, will be reduced to summery breezes.

O, curse the life of pioneers such as these reporters are, who ride and tramp miles and bring back nothing—or this!

Necessary Recreation

NOT SO many years ago it was generally thought that recreation and diversion were luxuries to be indulged in only by the leisurely rich. Today they are regarded by outstanding sociologists as necessities for a healthier and more productive citizenry.

Consequently, the development of public parks, community centers, playgrounds, athletic fields, and similar public institutions has received a new impetus during the past quarter of a century. These facilities are intended for the man at the bottom of the social ladder as well as the man at the top.

The construction of baseball diamonds, football fields, tennis courts, and soccer grounds in various parts of the city, and the general

reconditioning of Barraud

Park and Lincoln School Park therefore creates a new problem in and they told each other so as they awakening the colored citizens of Norfolk to the necessity of using them. This work is being financed by the Civil Works Administration out of funds provided by the Federal government, but it is on behalf of the city, upon the advice

and suggestion of its Negro leaders.

It would be a pity—a definite civic loss—if we did not take full advantage of these new facilities, not only because we then would fail to gain the benefits which naturally accrue from recreation and exercises, but also because our repeated requests for a larger share of Norfolk's civic betterment program will be made to appear unjustified and insincere.

It will be not only our privilege to enjoy Barraud Park and the other athletic grounds which are to be constructed, but our duty as well. This should be given emphasis in our churches, schools, clubs, and all other organizations through which a considerable number of people can be reached.

Norfolk's Press On Beach

Bare Justice—Nothing More

From Virginian-Pilot
The City Council's instruction to the City Manager to take steps to include the improvement of the city-owned Negro beach tract near Little Creek in the local public works program of the Civil Works Administration, is a move in the direction of bare justice—nothing more.

Hundreds of thousands of dollars have been spent by the city of Norfolk to provide the white population with a chain of beautiful parks, with public golf courses and playgrounds and, at Ocean View, with a municipally-owned bathing beach which everybody is free to use provided his skin is white. The money for these improvements was raised by taxes collected from individuals, business and professional men of both races, but only one race is permitted to enjoy them.

The recreation facilities which the city has provided for the colored

Overnight the situation has changed. The Federal Government. There is not a single park, under an administration

that can properly be called by that name. There are one or two bedraggled playgrounds attached to schools. That completes the list.

Six years ago a group of representative citizens, impressed by the injustice of this discrimination, undertook a study directed to its partial correction. The study disclosed (1) that a safe, adequate and easily accessible bathing beach was the most pressing recreational need of the Negro population, and (2) that this facility can be provided only by municipal action.

Acquisition of a suitable bay-shore tract was accomplished after a beautiful memorable controversy in which an embattled minority opposing the project carried its objections to the Corporation Commission and to the Supreme Court of Virginia. At every point, the project was sustained by the courts and the regulatory authorities. For more than a year title to the tract has been vested in the city, but funds with which to develop it for beach use have been lacking, and the prospect of completing the project remained remote.

Overnight the situation has changed. The Federal Government. There is not a single park, under an administration

wholly in sympathy with the underlying social amelioration objectives of this category of public improvements, is eager to supply the labor and, within limits, the cash outlay for materials that the development of these types of public works requires.

The Negro beach project represents precisely the kind of public improvement which the Government is eager to help. It is not "made work." It is not a perishable or transitory improvement which will perform a passing service and then expire. It is a project already indorsed by the best thought of the community as essential. It is a project so sound that the city sought to carry it through itself, investing \$10,000 in the acquisition of land alone. It is directed to permanent and continuing public service.

The Virginian-Pilot hopes that the Negro beach project will be promptly qualified as part of the immediate Civil Works program in this community. We recommend it to Director Calrow and to the other advisers of the Government in the civil works activity, as a project in every way deserving of the Government's aid. The city has gone as far as it can with it, with its present means. Let the Civil Works Administration finish it.